

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1894.

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WEST FORSAKES US.

Southern States Stand Alone for the Bank Tax Repeal.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THAT MEASURE

Few Votes Can Be Counted on from the North and West.

ATLANTA LEADS IN MANUFACTURES

It Pays More Wages and Has More Capital Invested Than Probably Any Other City in the South.

Washington, March 16.—(Special).—Dark clouds are gathering about the bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state banks.

The time is drawing near when the house will have an opportunity to vote upon this measure. It will come up as soon as the legislative track is cleared of appropriation bills. The bill to be voted upon provides for the simple or unconditional repeal of the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent upon currency issued by state banks.

Though the democratic platform declares for this it is sure to be voted down in this house. A careful poll of the house discloses this. A bill providing for a state bank currency under federal control and supervision could probably pass. But the southern men don't want it that way. They want it unconditional, as the democratic platform declared for. They are not disposed to compromise on a law that will simply be an extension of the national banking laws. And, again, no plan of that kind has been suggested that meets with any great degree of favor. However there may be a caucus on it, and that caucus may appoint a special committee to draft a bill.

Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the repeal of this tax, is endeavoring to work up a sentiment in the house for a caucus that will bring the party together on some measure repealing this tax. He suggests that in repealing the law a clause be added to the bill making each state agree to redeem all notes issued by banks within its limits, should said banks fail to redeem thereupon presentation. Mr. Swanson believes this would make the currency issued by state banks the best and safest currency in the world.

"I have made a careful poll of the house," said Mr. Swanson today, "and I find that we shall fail in our contest to conditionally repeal the state bank tax. As strange as it may seem to you I find outside of the southern states, but few democrats who will stand with us in this fight. The populists and republicans are absolutely solid against it. And the eastern and western democrats are the same way."

"I have polled the house carefully in the unconditional repeal bill and here is the way it stands:

- "Alabama, solid for the bill, 9 votes.
- "Arkansas, solid for the bill, 6 votes.
- "California, solid against it.
- "Colorado, solid against it.
- "Connecticut, solid against it.
- "Delaware, solid against it.
- "Florida, for it, 2 votes.
- "Georgia, solid for it, 11 votes.
- "Illinois, all against it except one vote.
- "Indiana, all against it except one vote, and that one doubtful.
- "Iowa and Kansas, solid against it.
- "Kentucky, solid for it, 10 votes.
- "Louisiana, solid for it, 6 votes.
- "Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan, solid against it.
- "Mississippi, solid for it, 7 votes.
- "Missouri is divided, but will give ten votes for the bill.
- "Nebraska, solid against it; Mr. Bryan is one of its strongest opponents.
- "Nevada and New Jersey both solid against it.
- "New York will vote against it with one exception; Amos Cummings is with us.
- "North Carolina is solid for it, 8 votes.
- "North Dakota, solid against it.
- "Ohio will give us 4 votes.
- "Oregon is against it.
- "Pennsylvania may give 3 votes for it.
- "Rhode Island is against it.
- "South Carolina is solid for it, 6 votes.
- "South Dakota, solid against it.
- "Tennessee, solid for it, 8 votes.
- "Texas, solid for it, 13 votes.
- "Virginia, solid for it, 10 votes.
- "Washington is against it.
- "West Virginia, solid for it, 4 votes.
- "Wisconsin is solid against it.
- "Wyoming will give her one vote for it.

"Thus you see counting every man we know we have and the doubtful ones it only makes 121 votes for the bill.

Only 121 votes.

"That means we are to be defeated. The only way I see out of the difficulty is to caucus until the democrats, as a party, can formulate a measure which can be agreed upon and made a party measure. The eastern and western democrats demand restriction, and I presume if we expect to pass a state bank bill we must surround it with restrictions which will satisfy them. The southern men do nothing alone. The republicans and populists being solid against any measure of this character the democrats must get together or there can be no legislation."

Manufactures in Georgia Cities.

A bulletin just issued by the census office gives the number of manufacturing establishments in the 145 principal cities of this country.

It shows Atlanta to have 410, Augusta 440, Macon 243, Savannah 244.

It shows the aggregate capital invested in manufacturing establishments in the four Georgia cities to be: Atlanta \$5,508,922, Augusta \$7,769,883, Macon \$3,983,900, Savannah \$3,379,774.

The total wages paid is shown as follows: Atlanta \$3,869,555, Augusta \$2,063,189, Macon \$1,242,962, Savannah \$1,362,120.

The average number of employees is shown to be: Atlanta 8,894, Augusta 6,294, Macon 5,417, Savannah 5,709.

The value of the products of the various manufacturing in these cities is put down at Atlanta \$13,074,037, Augusta \$5,244,850, Macon \$5,171,520, Savannah \$6,219,066.

Have Not Our Share Yet.

While Secretary Hoke Smith has done fairly well by Georgia in the matter of appointments in the interior department he

has not yet evened things up by any means. Georgia is entitled to several more offices under the interior department and there is no good reason for delay.

In looking over the blue book it is found that on June 30th last Georgia had but 107 persons in the interior department, while the District of Columbia has 488. Now, Georgia's population is more than six times that of the District of Columbia, and Georgia should have her proportionate share. Instead of that the District of Columbia has more than four times as many clerks under Mr. Smith as has his own state of Georgia.

Why not even things up? is a question many Georgians are asking. Indeed the secretary should do the right thing by his own state. It is true he has appointed a few Georgians, since the blue book was issued, but yet the District of Columbia has four times as many people in his department as has Georgia.

The secretary is inclined to do the right thing by Georgians, but seems to be a little slow about it and don't take his share for fear of criticism. Or maybe there are no more applicants from Georgia? The places are here. They are good ones and there is no reason why Georgia should not get her quota right now. She should certainly have her share in the one department presided over by a Georgian.

Perhaps on Monday.

On Monday the tariff bill may be reported to the senate, but that is not settled yet. The finance committee has not finished with it, for the protection element of the democratic party led by Senator McPherson, who is on the committee, is again howling for higher duties on several schedules. The sugar trust wants even more than the senate subcommittee gave it, and the sugar trust seems to have a powerful pull in the senate. Another thing annoying the committee is the subject of reciprocity treaties. If a duty is placed on sugar, these reciprocity treaties with Cuba and Germany must be abrogated. That would mean that Cuba would place a duty on our four cents sugar, and would not be so liberal in admitting our pork. But sugar must be protected to gratify Louisiana and the sugar trust, and to do this the treaties must go. The claim set up is that no tariff bill can pass unless sugar is protected. The senate finance committee has had the bill seven weeks. The senate will keep it that many weeks longer, but already the members of the house and the country are growing impatient for final action.

Signs by the Speaker.

Speaker Clegg signed the seigniorage bill today. The senate is long in passing the bill, but that is not to be wondered at. Monday and in consequence the president will not get it before that day. He will have ten days from the time it does reach him in which to consider it. Nobody here knows what he will do, but Wall street reports today were that he would veto it.

The house did not finish the sundry civil bill today, and as tomorrow afternoon is to be given up to eulogies, it probably cannot be passed before Monday. Colonel Lester, of Georgia, who has been presiding during the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole, thinks it will be concluded Monday. Then the St. Louis contested election case will be taken up and John O'Neill seated.

On the Sundry Civil Bill.

Colonel Livingston introduced a bill today to pay Needham Ballard, formerly of Burke county, \$50,000 for cotton, mules and provisions destroyed by the union army.

W. P. Dukes has been appointed postmaster at Clyde, Bryan county, and Mrs. Martha O. Southern, at Orr, Gilmer county.

ALL QUIET AT DENVER.

But Governor Waite Threatens to Attack the City Hall, if Necessary.

Denver, Col., March 16.—All is quiet and business has been resumed. Advice states that six companies of militia are assembled at their armories awaiting orders to come to Denver. Governor Waite has declared, despite all advice, that he will again attempt to take the city hall by force, if Commissioners Martin and Orr do not retire peacefully. The governor is in consultation with General McCook.

Orders for General McCook.

Washington, March 16.—Late this afternoon instructions were telegraphed to General McCook by order of the president. Secretary Lamont states the instructions were as follows:

"General McCook: you are only authorized to use the troops for the protection of the government when the representation was made to you by the governor of the state that the state authorities are unable to suppress the insurrection. This is in effect an approval of General McCook's action in ordering the troops from Fort Logan to Denver, but not to the extent of giving him discretion to preserve the peace or of rendering assistance to the state militia in enforcing state law. Neither is the general to withdraw his troops at the command of the governor, nor is he to take any directions at all from the governor when the latter is in the presence of the United States forces until he has conferred his inability to uphold the law and at that moment General McCook, under the constitution and as the representative of the president, will preserve order under military regulations. General Schofield, commanding the army, says it is not possible for General McCook to take orders from Governor Waite or any other person than the president or the president's direct military subordinates. It is impossible to delegate any military authority as a civil officer and, therefore, General McCook will continue supreme as far as the United States forces are concerned and responsible to the president alone. General McCook's ability to go safely through the present complication involving, as it does, so many delicate points, is a matter of no small importance to the second to that of no officer in the service and the fullest confidence is expressed that he will commit no indiscretion, no matter how great the provocation."

ELLERBE AND EVANS.

The Race for the Gubernatorial Nomination is Narrowing Down.

Columbia, S. C., March 16.—(Special).—There are indications that the race for the reform gubernatorial nomination will shortly narrow down to between Controller Ellerbe and Senator John Gary Evans.

Some news on this line is promised to develop in the near future. Tonight it looks as if all the candidates will give the Newberry meeting tomorrow the cold shoulder. Most of them are in the city, and learning that Ellerbe was going to the Lexington meeting, which will also be held tomorrow, they have decided to switch off and follow him. Even Dr. Sampson Pope, the candidate from Newberry, is here, and it is stated that he will chase Ellerbe, instead of attending his home meeting.

MADLINE'S SHAME.

She Tells the Story of Her Love for Colonel Breckinridge.

HE LISTENS WITHOUT EMOTION

The Old Gray-Haired Sinner Was a Bad One.

OFTEN PROMISED TO MARRY HER

His Last Wedding Was a Secret Affair, and After a Conference with the Lady's Brothers.

Washington, March 16.—The news from New York that the marriage of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge and Mrs. Louise Wing had taken place secretly in that city on April 29th last, according to the marriage certificate three months before the public ceremony, was spread about the courtroom where the breach of promise case was being tried this afternoon and created great interest. Colonel, however, were unable to see what bearing this marriage could have on the case, for testimony has been given that the engagement of Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard existed nearly a month prior to the date of the secret marriage, as given in the certificate which has just been filed in New York.

Mrs. Julia C. Blackburn, the widow of Governor Luke Blackburn, of Kentucky, who testified in the case on March 9th, said that on Good Friday night, in 1893, Colonel Breckinridge brought Miss Pollard to her apartments at the Portland, in this city, and presented her as his future wife, asking Mrs. Blackburn to give the young woman her protection during the engagement. Good Friday, in 1893, came on March 13th, while the secret marriage is recorded as having taken place April 29th of that year.

Miss Pollard testified on the witness stand today that "one of the last days of August, in 1892, Colonel Breckinridge had asked her to marry him and she had consented."

Colonel Breckinridge was told by a reporter that the certificate of marriage had been filed with the bureau of vital statistics and asked if he would say something about it.

"No, I have not anything to say," he said. "It will all come out later. I must not talk of these things now. You will have to wait until I go on the stand; then you'll hear the whole story. No, I really can't say anything about it."

Mr. Stoll, of Lexington, one of Colonel Breckinridge's counsel, said laughingly, patting Colonel Breckinridge on the back: "Oh! you just wait until we get this old fellow on the stand, and then you'll know the truth. But we're keeping quiet just now."

Madeline Tells the Story.

Madeline Pollard told the story of her life today to a courtroom full of men. She was until adjournment, and the tale she told was a romance. She was somewhat theatrical, very plaintive and confiding, and gave her testimony without hesitation. Her brightness, her keen wit and her appreciation of every question, were particularly noticeable. For such a sensational case, her testimony was free from vulgar and suggestive details. Once when she was asked to tell of a conversation with Colonel Breckinridge about her coming confinement, she burst out, half-willingly, with a protest against being made to say such things before so many men, and the question was withdrawn. Cold type cannot depict the rising and falling of her plaintive voice; the tone of her demure little acknowledgments.

down on the other side of the aisle and asked me if he might come to see me. I said my aunt and my mother would be very glad to see him at Frankfort. That was all that was said."

Questions asked by Mr. Carlisle brought out the history of Miss Pollard's engagement to James C. Rhodes. She had met him and he asked her to marry him. She did not want to marry him; she wanted to get an education first. He said if she would marry him he would pay for her education. Miss Pollard did not answer that she would marry him, but to use her own words, "I told him that if he would pay for my education I would either marry him or pay him back, with interest." He agreed and a paper containing the agreement was drawn up and signed in the presence of my mother. Miss Pollard said she did not keep the letter written her by Rhodes—she always destroyed his letters.

Colonel Breckinridge and Mr. Stoll exchanged knowing smiles at this answer. "In one of these letters Mr. Rhodes said he could compel me to marry him or pay him back. I could not pay him back, and I did not want to marry him. I did not know a man whom I could turn to for advice until I thought of Mr. Breckinridge. I wrote him asking if Mr. Rhodes could compel me to marry him. He answered that letter in person, coming to see me at Wesleyan college, in Cincinnati, where I was a student. I saw him in the drawing room of the college, and he said that was not the place to have a confidential conversation. He asked couldn't we get some sort of a relationship so that I could get permission to go out. I told him it was not necessary to be related and that we could get permission by appointment. He said he would come to see me and I would see him in the evening and we could go. He obtained permission to take me out from young Mr. Brown, the principal's son."

"That evening Mr. Breckinridge came back in a closed carriage to take me out. It was a warm summer day, and I objected to going in a closed carriage, but he said he had a throat affection, so we went out."

Mr. Carlisle did not ask what happened in the carriage.

"When did you see him again?"

"The next morning at the public library, by appointment. He said he would take me to Lexington. We went to Lexington Friday."

"Where did you go after reaching Lexington?"

"I went to the postoffice inspectors are running down a brand new stamp fraud. Several collectors of rare stamps have worked a slick scheme. The larger denominations

(Continued to Second Column, Second Page.)

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Rosinsky's lawyer will now have to answer to the court and it is probable that he will be heavily fined.

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William T. Stead has been heard from since he reached London. In a recent talk he made a violent and general onslaught on the corruptness of Chicago, its aldermen, law courts and other organs of authority. He maintained that Americans generally have more to learn from the old world than the old world has to learn from them.

"In Russia one is likely to be converted to republicanism," he said, "than in the United States. Nothing in America strikes an Englishman more forcibly than the radical distrust of the sovereign people who simply stands apart upon a pedestal to the country from England. I have never been in a more conservative country since I left Russia."

STOKES MAY CONTEST.

Some of the Boxes in Charleston Appear to Have Been Stuffed.

Charleston, S. C., March 16.—(Special).—Dr. J. William Stokes, the populist who has been beaten for congress from this district by Judge J. F. Izler at the election on Tuesday last, is in the city with John Gary Evans, the candidate for governor. They seem to be here for the purpose of getting up a contest for Judge Izler's seat.

It was not generally known there were tally sheet keepers at each of the polls during the day in the interest of Dr. Stokes. They noted down each voter and the total number who voted. W. H. Schifley, who kept tally at the fourth ward poll, said that there is a discrepancy of sixty votes between his tally and the number of votes in the box as received by the commissioners. Mr. Schifley was asked what were the facts of the irregularities in precinct two, ward four. He said he was under a pledge of secrecy for the present concerning the incidents of the election of the poll, but that they were sufficient, in his opinion, to throw out the box. He said that in addition to the poll list being absent from it, the box was also not sealed, as required by law. These reports and the appearance of Mr. John Gary Evans in this city yesterday and certain consultations which were held by him with Mr. W. Gibbs Whaley during the day, gave rise to rumors of a contest brewing. It seems to be certain that this incident and its bearing on the election was the subject of the several consultations, but whatever conclusions or promises they have arrived at, has not been disclosed.

Dr. Stokes said that he had not yet admitted his defeat or "thrown up the sponge" as had been stated by some of the papers. He, in fact, thought there was still room for doubt. He had simply refused to say anything, one way or the other to the newspaper correspondents, as he did not propose to acknowledge defeat until he knew it to be a fact. The returns from Lexington, as yet, were very meager, he said.

Judge Izler's majority in the district is between 600 and 700. It is thought that a scheme is being hatched to induce the board of state canvassers to throw out enough Charleston votes to warrant them in giving the certificate to Stokes.

DYNAMITED THE HOUSE.

Its Occupants Were Not Desirable Citizens and Get a Scare.

Winston, N. C., March 16.—(Special).—The dynamiter has appeared in this vicinity. This morning about 12 o'clock, an attempt was made to blow up a house of ill-repute situated near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, south of the Norfolk and Western depot. The explosion was heard in almost every section of the city and even beyond the city limits.

The inmates were not injured by the explosion. The building is a one-story, four-room house with a basement. The bomb seems to have been placed on the right corner of the porch. All the banisters on that side of the porch were blown off. The floor of the porch was also torn up. The weatherboarding was blown loose on the right side and just above the door. All the glass in the front window was shattered and the foundation of the porch was somewhat impaired. The only damage in the interior was a considerable shattering of the plastering in the south end room. Several of the women named Kate Saunders.

A Neck in Danger.

Columbia, S. C., March 16.—(Special).—McCook, the negro who is supposed to have said the gang that brutally murdered school master Hayden, at Westgate, was captured at Westgate this evening. The air is full of lynching rumors.

GAVE HER A BATH TUB

But It Is Solid Silver, Therefore Good Gebhard Form.

FRED'S PRESENT TO HIS BRIDE

Goldbugs Insist That Mr. Cleveland Shall Veto the Bland Bill

PRETTY ZELLA IS ON HER UPPERS

She Has Spent All Her Money and Is Dead Broke—College Boys Must Stop Rough Hazing.

New York, March 16.—(Special Correspondence).—Several gentlemen who have conversed with Mr. Cleveland say that he will allow the seigniorage bill to become a law by holding it ten days after he receives it. He will neither sign nor veto it.

This does not suit Wall street. Prominent goldbugs here say that the president is not the man to sneak out of a dilemma through a pocket veto. He is a very determined man and is afraid of nothing. He has defied public sentiment many times, and he will defy it again. The gold standard men will be satisfied with nothing less than a straight-out veto.

A Law Against Hazing.

The New York legislature has passed a wholly unnecessary bill making hazing, a crime under the statute. Hazing of that character always was a crime, and it could have been punished if the officers of the law had attended to their duty. The trouble has been that assaults and other injuries committed by students have been passed by as "college fun." Outrages that would have landed ordinary people in state's prison have been smoothed over because the perpetrators were under-graduates. The Cornell homicide has at last roused the people of New York to the necessity of enforcing the law against collegians as well as other criminals. But there was no need of a new law to cover the subject. The old laws against assault and battery, mayhem and murder are ample if they are enforced without favor.

Langtry's Lover Weds.

Mr. Fred Gebhard, after circling the globe in a dizzy whirl of pleasure, has returned to his home at last. When he decided to turn over a new leaf he took the Keeley gold cure treatment. Then he engaged himself to the beautiful Miss Louise Morris, of Baltimore, and their wedding last Wednesday was the greatest social event of the week. Gebhard's last resort to Miss Morris was a solid silver bathtub.

The white metal in this gorgeous antique nuptial gift is without alloy. The vessel is as commodious as the workmanship displayed on it is intricate and ingenious. Tall and beautifully proportioned as Miss Morris is, she will be able to sit down in this lover's gift without fear of stubbing her pink toes at one end of it or abrading her scalp by sudden contact with the other. This little piece of boudoir furniture is beautifully embossed. The exterior resembles a perfectly laid out flower garden in miniature, while the interior is delicately chased. On the bottom of the tub are embossed Miss Morris's initials in huge letters. It weighs 200 pounds avoirdupois weight. The market price for silver at present is 83 cents an ounce. In this double-decked and triple-riveted vessel suggestive of female pyrrhism there are 3,200 ounces of silver. At 83 cents an ounce this amounts to \$2,656 for the metal alone. Silver workers in New York who were allowed to feast their eyes on the beautiful vessel before it was swathed in tinted cotton and soft tissue paper, preparatory to being sent to Miss Morris, say that it could not possibly be made for less than \$3,500. This brings the cost of the gift up to \$6,156. The interior of the bathtub is fitted up with receptacles for soap, brushes, sponge, etc., and near the head of it is a dainty silver box attached to the side, in which is a silver manure set. There is also a comfortable heater with an open space for a rubber air pillow should the fair use desire to take a dolce far niente bath. Altogether this little piece of water-bric-a-brac is decidedly Gebhardesque.

A Pretty Adventure.

Zella Nicolaus, who sued George Gould for \$40,000, and then compromised the case, is now in Wabash, Ind., apparently friendly and penniless. Ruhman, her protector, has deserted her, and the lady is stopping with her sister waiting for Nicolaus to forgive her.

She is a remarkably pretty woman, and a few months ago she had plenty of cash. Her trip to Europe with Ruhman used up her funds and she will now have to try some new scheme. It is not known whether Nicolaus will forgive her or not, but his friends say that he will probably let the wayward woman take care of herself.

Race Prejudice in Court.

Coroner Schultz held an inquest Wednesday in the case of John Lauberheim, a German, who, on March 1st, was struck on the head with a monkey wrench in the hands of Dennis Slattery. Lauberheim died in Bellevue hospital a few hours later. The accident occurred in front of the saloon 423 East Twenty-second street. Lauberheim, who was the driver of a brewery wagon, got into a dispute with Slattery, who was helping him to unload some barrels of beer. The German, in a rage, picked up a mallet and started for the Irishman, whereupon the latter dealt his assailant a blow with the monkey wrench.

The coroner's jury, which consisted of ten Germans and one Irishman, retired after hearing the evidence. The coroner waited patiently for a long time, and then he sent the jury room to find what was causing the delay. The jury sent back word that they couldn't agree. At the end of another fifteen minutes the coroner sent again to see if they hadn't decided on a verdict. He received the same reply, with the additional information that the verdict stood ten to one for conviction.

Then it leaked out that the ten Germans were of the opinion that Slattery ought to be held, as he had not proven a case of self-defense, but that the eleventh juror stood by his countryman and insisted on an acquittal. The coroner finally compromised the matter by holding Slattery in \$2,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

A Stamp Fraud.

The postoffice inspectors are running down a brand new stamp fraud. Several collectors of rare stamps have worked a slick scheme. The larger denominations

of Columbia stamps, of which only a limited number were issued, are very rare, the \$2 ones being particularly so. Canceled stamps of this denomination are more desirable than the unused ones and command a premium with foreign collectors. These facts, together with the system the government has of compensating postmasters of the fourth class, is said to have suggested the scheme.

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Some of the Boxes in Charleston Appear to Have Been Stuffed.

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It was not generally known there were tally sheet keepers at each of the polls during the day in the interest of Dr. Stokes. They noted down each voter and the total number who voted. W. H. Schifley, who kept tally at the fourth ward poll, said that there is a discrepancy of sixty votes between his tally and the number of votes in the box as received by the commissioners. Mr. Schifley was asked what were the facts of the irregularities in precinct two, ward four. He said he was under a pledge of secrecy for the present concerning the incidents of the election of the poll, but that they were sufficient, in his opinion, to throw out the box. He said that in addition to the poll list being absent from it, the box was also not sealed, as required by law. These reports and the appearance of Mr. John Gary Evans in this

ment The Constitution. Island. Ga.

PAVING THE WAY

For a Cause That Will Be Thorough and Complete.

COMMITTEES ARE TO BE NAMED

To Go Into Every Line of Business and Every Profession.

THE POLICEMEN COME UP NOBLY

Over Eleven Hundred Dollars from Them and Their Laid Not Yet Complete. Several Good Subscriptions.

The good work goes on. The rain yesterday afternoon prevented active out-of-door work, and pending the completion of plans for a more thorough canvass, the committee did but little.

Several good subscriptions were received at headquarters yesterday by letter and by telephone and others were secured by individual commitments, but not reported.

From the Policemen. The best news of the day came from Chief Connolly, of the police department. President Hemphill and Director General Palmer were hard at work yesterday afternoon when the telephone rang.

"This is Chief Connolly," the message man, "I just wanted to tell you that the men in the police department haven't been idle, and we have raised so far \$115 and there is more coming."

In behalf of the exposition company and of the city, Judge Palmer thanked the chief.

The good work of the firemen and the policemen in contributing so liberally to this fund will be appreciated by everybody. There is inspiration in such contributions. They show most clearly that the people are anxious to do the right thing.

Other Subscriptions Sent in. Other subscriptions sent in were:

Lewis W. Thompson, \$100. Judge H. B. Thompson, \$100. E. P. McBurney, \$100. Atlanta Bazaar and Cab Company, \$200. Germania Loan and Banking Company, \$100. Tibbels Banking and Loan Association, \$100. John M. Smith, \$100. Quintard Peters, \$100. Oscar M. Ray, \$25.

Today Will Be Quiet. On account of the public celebration of this day and of the fact that it is Saturday, today will be quiet.

But beginning bright and early Monday morning, the work of securing additional subscriptions will be pushed with more vigor than ever.

The new plan of canvassing, which was discussed at Thursday's meeting, will be perfected by President Hemphill and Director General Palmer, and by tomorrow the list of committees will be complete and ready for publication. A number of prominent citizens outside of the board will be asked to aid in the canvass, and, of course, they will gladly do so.

If you haven't subscribed, do so at once. There is no use putting it off. Everybody must help and there should be no delay.

By mistake the \$50 subscription of Mr. C. A. Cheatham, 45 North Broad street, was credited yesterday to C. M. Cheatham. Mr. Cheatham is one of Atlanta's youngest, but most energetic real estate loan agents, and is deeply interested in the success of the exposition.

LARGE FIRE IN MOBILE. There was a Gale and the Flames Spread. Mobile, Ala., March 16.—At 8 o'clock to-night fire broke out in Lankau & Strass's wholesale dry goods and notions, double front, four-story building, Nos. 13 and 15 Water street, and spread rapidly to S. Labin & Co., cigar manufacturers, next door, and then burned through to St. Francis street, and destroyed the building and contents of the Mobile Drug Company and of S. Eldred, books and stationery. The buildings on Water and St. Francis streets, opposite the fire, were scorched and considerably damaged. The wind blew a gale from the southeast and at one time the fire spread so fast that it was feared that a great conflagration was impending. The battle house is just west of the locality of the fire and in the same square and everybody packed up and moved out. The rain was followed by an immense fall of rain, which greatly aided the firemen in overcoming the flames. The loss is put at \$200,000, with insurance assumed very nearly that amount.

WHAT THE BONDED WAREHOUSE WILL DO FOR OUR EXPOSITION. Collector of Customs Stocker is sanguine over the outcome of the bonded warehouse. He has recently received a report of the world's fair as to customs taken there and it is of special interest in view of Atlanta's great exposition. The aggregate value of all foreign goods entered for consumption at Chicago was \$2,666,322 and a net duty of \$117,330 was collected on these. The government received a net profit of \$993,183 out of the customs of the fair after deducting \$24,684 for expenses.

BEAUTY AND PURITY. Beauty and Purity. Go hand in hand. They are the foundation of health and happiness. Health, because of pure blood. Happiness, because of clear skin. Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by distressing humors. CUTICURA RESOLVENT. Is the greatest of skin purifiers. As well as blood purifiers. Because of its peculiar action on the pores. It is successful in preventing. And curing all forms of Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors. When the usual remedies and even Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. It especially appeals to mothers and children. Because it acts so gently yet effectively Upon the skin and blood, as well as upon the liver, kidneys, and bowels. As used during the winter and spring seasons a clear skin and pure blood, as well as sound bodily health.

Women and Men Only. Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily. In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations, the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the most effective skin purifying and beautifying agent and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

DR. CRAFTON UPHELD

He Was the Victim of Domestic Trouble. Says Dr. Hathaway.

WHICH DOES NOT AFFECT HIS INTEGRITY

He Will Continue to Represent His Company as a Member of the Staff of Physicians.

For the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the recent domestic troubles of Dr. F. E. Crafton, a reporter for The Constitution called to see Dr. J. N. Hathaway at his office in this city yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Hathaway is at the head of the company on whose staff of physicians Dr. Crafton has been for several years employed. "I hardly know what to say," began Dr. Hathaway, in reply to the reporter's question, "as to the extent of Dr. Crafton's misfortune, whether or not he is likely to recover from his present entanglement."

"Dr. Crafton has been in the employ of our company for about three years—that is to say, he has been a member of the staff for that length of time. He has always been a competent man; a man who understood the duties of his position and who carefully watched the business entrusted to his custody. I am not disposed, on account of domestic complications which are likely to arise at any time, to look with harsh criticism upon the conduct of Dr. Crafton. No man, in my opinion, is responsible for the misfortune, which came upon him while in the discharge of his duty, and when he has the consciousness of having acted honorably. I have looked into the whole transaction and from the facts which I have gathered in addition to those which were already apparent, I am satisfied that Dr. Crafton has acted the part of an honorable man, and deserves a continuance of the high esteem and respect in which he has always been held."

"His connection with the proceedings which have appeared in print will not affect his relations to the company, then?" inquired the reporter.

"Certainly not," replied Dr. Hathaway. "The integrity of Dr. Crafton has not been in the least involved, and his troubles, which were not of his seeking, do not depreciate his moral worth or his professional ability."

"How long has Dr. Crafton been your associate in Atlanta?" the question was asked.

"He has been in Atlanta for about a year, though a member of the staff for three years. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and as a physician is most confident in his ability, and I believe his conduct will be sustained by all who know and understand his character in his community."

Dr. Hathaway was very earnest in speaking of the services of Dr. Crafton, and his belief in his integrity. He thought his doctor, today will be quiet.

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THE ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE HEBREW ORPHANS' HOME WILL BE HELD.

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

No Fee of Admission, and Everybody Invited To Be Held at Concordia Hall, Distinguished Hebrews Here.

The annual commencement exercises of the Hebrew Orphans' Home will be held at Concordia hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It will be a most delightful occasion and not only the patrons of the school, but the public generally, are given a cordial invitation to attend.

The following is the programme to be rendered:

Chorus—"Listen to the Woodbird's Song"—Class.

"Speech for a Small Boy"—Isaac H. Fischman.

"A Mortifying Mistake"—Rosa Levy.

"Worth While"—William Scheinman.

"The Song of the Hall"—Pearl Michael.

"Every Day Reflection"—Oscar Kupferman.

"The Hummelphong"—Select class.

"The Brave Hussar"—Roma Lepinsky.

Piano Duet—Overture to "Zampa"—Addie Kaplan and Pearl Michael.

Aesthetic concert.

Closing Address—Emma Kaplan.

Distribution of Prizes—Superintendent.

Address—Hon. Simon Wolf.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington city, and Hon. William Lowenstein will be among the distinguished guests of the occasion.

The board of control of the institution will meet on Sunday afternoon and also on Monday morning.

The body is composed of the following well known Hebrews: Hon. Simon Wolf, president, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Joseph Hirsch, vice president, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Adler, secretary and treasurer, Washington, D. C.; William Lowenstein, Richmond, Va.; L. Moritz, Norfolk, Va.; J. J. Mack, Wilmington, N. C.; Sol. Wolf, Glasgow, N. C.; M. Daniel, Baltimore, Md.; Aaron Bragg, Baltimore, Md.; Max Cohen, Washington, D. C.; B. Levy, Charleston, S. C.; E. A. Weil, Savannah, Ga.; C. Henry Cohen, Augusta, Ga.

The officers of the local board of managers are Joseph Hirsch, chairman; D. Kaufman, vice chairman; Aaron Haas, treasurer; Fred Schiff, secretary.

There will be no fee of admission and everybody is cordially invited to attend the exercises tomorrow afternoon.

The growth of this splendid institution has been unprecedented and the Hebrew Orphans' Home is today recognized as one of the leading schools of this country.

TUCKER A GRAND RASCAL.

He Betrayed Friends and Broke a Solemn Oath.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 16.—(Special.)—The Constitution printed a few days ago a story of the sudden disappearance of Professor John Tucker, a very successful and very young man with from \$1,500 to \$1,500 belonging to too credulous friends. Among others whom he defrauded was the Young Men's Christian Association of which he was a prominent member. The association has forwarded a description and photograph of Tucker to the national organ in Chicago for the purpose of obtaining similar frauds on the faithful in other places.

It now comes to light that another and more veneful organization is after him. This is the American Protective Association, which is very strong here. Some days ago it became known that the Catholics in Knoxville knew the name of a good many members of the American Protective Association, and that United States Marshal Condon, a democratic Irishman and Catholic, had procured the list. Investigation, so the story runs, and it is trustworthy, disclosed the fact that Tucker was the traitor, and that a prominent republican had at least a partial list of the members of the American Protective Association. Tucker was one of the original members. When a man becomes an applicant for membership he signs a card of application. These cards are preserved. Tucker found means to secure the cards of one lodge, the first, and sold them.

Broke a Solemn Oath. The most solemn oath is required, so it is said, from the applicant and one part is that under no circumstances will a member reveal the membership of another man.

To break the oath is to secure the punishment of every American. The American Association man in the United States and the membership is said to be 3,000,000 strong. Wherever Tucker goes he will be pursued by the active enemy of the order.

The result of the exposure is likely to be far-reaching. There are 500 Catholics here in Knoxville and the American Protective Association has a membership of 700 and is said to be growing at the rate of 100 a week. In the last two months three lodges have been organized and the fourth will be next week. The Catholics had boycotted all American Protective Association members so far as known to be in business or the professions. The founder of the order here is the head of a large book store. Not a Catholic in town will buy a penny worth from him. It is said tonight that the American Protective Association will retaliate with a boycott and carry the matter into business. They also now declare they will advertise their meeting places and come out openly.

Candidates Boycotted. A republican primary occurs on March 21st. Two Catholics and one man who married a Catholic lady are under the boycott. The Catholics say that if the American Protective Association is successful in defeating these three, they will defeat the whole county ticket in the August election. On the other hand, local democratic leaders will not permit the nomination of any democratic candidate to the American Protective Association, and the association is about equally divided as to politics. The American Protective Association says that it will fight the whole democratic county ticket.

Nothing has been heard of Tucker, though he is being searched for in every city in the country where there is an American Protective Association lodge.

R. H. EVERETT ARRESTED. A Prominent Man in South Georgia Charged with Swindling.

Brunswick, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—Two warrants were issued today for the arrest of R. H. Everett, a prominent land owner in this section. He is the founder of a booming young township about twenty miles from Brunswick, at the junction of the East Tennessee and Florida Central railroads. The warrants were issued at the instance of agents of the East Tennessee receivers, and they charge Everett with misappropriating funds of the railroad.

Everett is well known in Brunswick's business and chivalric circles, and has numerous strong and influential friends, to whom his arrest will prove a great surprise. Everett was endeavoring to prove that the funds at O'Brien were not appropriated by himself, but by men under his name. He was in charge of his business during his absence from the station. Everett's friends will spare no pains to vindicate him from the charge.

Officer Denby returned with Everett tonight. The affair tonight looks blue for Everett, but his friends confidently assert his ability to clear himself.

GET STRONG - 'TIS SPRING.

Paine's Celery Compound the Remedy That Makes People Well.

LESSONS

in china and oil painting. WEDDING PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1/2 Whitehall St.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

17 E. Cain Street. FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free. E. COLLEGE, E. WELLSHOFF, Directors.

Southern Shorthand

Business University, "The Grand," Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Over 4,000 students in positions. Short-hand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English, etc., taught. Send for catalogue.

PETER LYNCH,

63 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St. Branch store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard grass and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers and porters, brandies, gins, rum and whiskeys at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

Thousands of overworked business men and hosts of plain, hard-working people are today strong and happy whose lives were full of wretchedness and weakness before trying Paine's celery compound.

Disorders of the liver, stomach and kidneys can now be thoroughly driven out of the system by Paine's celery compound, the remedy that makes people well.

At the first indication of nervous weakness and a "run-down" condition of the system, tone up the stomach with Paine's celery compound, regulate the nervous system and nourish the body by this great invigorator.

Try it and be convinced. One of the best known young men of Holyoke, Mass., Mr. J. E. Moryett, whose likeness is given above, writes frankly:

"I have taken Paine's celery compound and found it to be the best medicine that I have ever taken. I felt weak and run down and could not get anything in the morning, also had a vomiting spell every morning after getting up. I took part of two bottles of Paine's celery compound and feel better than I have felt for a year. My wife is taking it now for weakness and nervousness, and it helps her very much. The druggist where we trade tells my wife that Paine's celery compound outdoes any other medicine that he has seen."

That is the story from one end of the country to the other; because Paine's celery compound cures.

Indigestion yields to a reasonable care in taking Paine's celery compound. Liver and kidney troubles will not persist when only pure blood flows through these important organs. The cure of diseases of the stomach and nerves by Paine's celery compound starts at the very cause of the trouble; thin, watery blood, and jangled, shaky nerves.

It is no wonder so many hard-working men and women approach spring with a feeling of weakness and debility and a languor of mind they cannot shake off without the assistance of a blood purifier and a true food for the nerves and brain.

Beyond a doubt, the best spring medicine is Paine's celery compound. With its use diseases loosen their hold in the spring. These are the favorable months for attacking rheumatism, lumbago, nervous diseases and weakness of the digestive organs—and Paine's celery compound cures them.

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Purify the blood and invigorate the nervous system with Paine's celery compound! Hard times and overwork are best met with Paine's celery compound.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR GAIN."

MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES SAPOLLO.

Two for One.

OPEN 'TILL MAY HOTEL GORDOVA, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

America plan. Rate \$1.50 per day. C. B. KNOTT, Manager.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of M. F. Amoroso, B. C. Miller, Jr., George W. Collins, John T. Glenn, W. J. Van Dyke and John C. Whitner, of the city of Atlanta, Ga.; C. D. Findlay and James J. Cobb, of the city of Macon, Ga.; and John W. Bulla, of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., respectfully shows that their desire for themselves and associates to be incorporated under the name and style of C. B. Amoroso & Co. for the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said term.

The object of this association is for pecuniary gain to the stockholders, and the particular business which they propose to carry on is that of manufacturing and selling themselves or by others, and selling the Collin Bolter Attachment and the Collin Improved Feed Water Heater for Locomotives, and other machinery of similar character and owning patent rights and selling the same and contracting for royalties on the manufacture of said machinery.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing same by action of the board of directors to any amount not exceeding \$100,000. All of the capital stock has been paid in.

The principal office and place of doing business of the said corporation is located in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing branch offices and doing business wherever it may determine.

Wherefore they pray that they be incorporated under the name and for the time and purposes aforesaid, with all the rights, privileges and powers authorized by law, or incident to, or capable of being exercised by such corporations.

JOHN T. GLENN, Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in clerk's office of Fulton superior court March 1, 1894.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court.

A true and correct copy of the original petition on file in this office, this 3d day of March, 1894.

Clerk Superior Court, March 10-11 sat

Nothing but our willingness to pay cash in these hard times enables us to put such good stuff into these \$13.25 suits. For the usual price of one custom suit to your order we will cut you TWO.

Plymouth Rock Pants Company

70 Whitehall Street. feb27-tues thurs sat-top col hrm 5 or 8 ps

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the north-west, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis; non-stop, through cars with Pullman vestibule train to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati; with magnificent parlor, dining and sleeping cars.

FRANK J. KIMM, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

W. E. MOORE, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.

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A DESPERADO'S LIFE

Chris. Evans's Autobiography Makes an
Exciting Reading as Fiction.

ONE OF THE WEST'S BAD CHARACTERS

Though Shot Almost to Death, He Dragged
Himself Off, and Was Only Taken
When He Was Helpless.

Fresno, Cal., March 14.—After Chris Evans, the noted outlaw was tried and convicted at Fresno, says The San Francisco Examiner, he conceived the idea of writing his autobiography. He immediately set to work, and the day before he made his escape it was completed. The following extracts from it give his own story of some of the more noted events of his life:

"I was born at Bennington, Vt., and my parents moved from there to Canada while I was quite young, and my life until I was seventeen years old was spent in a quiet way, and I was trained by a loving mother who, when I kissed her goodnight, never saw her again in this life, told me that what was right, no matter what was the result, and God would take care of me.

On the 15th of August we attacked the confederate army near Winchester. It was my first battle, and as we marched up to the enemy with drums beating and flags flying, I thought it was a grand sight; but before the sun set I looked over a bloody field covered with hundreds of dead and dying comrades, as well as brave Virginians, and I never again to take human life unless in self-defense. Three days afterward we attacked the confederates at Fish Creek, and our brigade was sent to flank the enemy's line. We broke their line and took several hundred prisoners. In this battle I never fired a shot.

We then received orders to lay waste the valley, and it was done in a heartless manner by a great many men, principally Illinois regiments. After that work was done we fell back to Cedar creek, where we went into camp and had a good time generally. Here an incident happened to me which I had been known at the time I would have been court-martialed and shot.

A squad of us under command of Sergeant Baker was on picket duty two miles from camp, on the road leading to Maynesboro, and I was stationed about a quarter of a mile up the road where a county cross-road came in. I hid behind a butternut tree, and while there one of Mosby's men rode up. As he was going by I covered him with my Spencer rifle and ordered him to surrender. He did so, and I told him in answer to his question of what I was going to do with him that I would take him to headquarters. He begged me with tears in his eyes to let him go, for if I took him to General Sheridan he would be shot. As I looked into his eyes I thought of my far-away home and my dear mother, for he was a boy like myself, and after making a few inquiries as to where he lived I let him go. I took his horse, and when he was out of sight, I fired a couple of shots, and taking the horse with me went back to Sergeant Baker and was complimented for my capture of a good horse and saddle."

Goes West.

Evans continues with a long detailed account of his life and adventures in the army. In 1869 he went to San Francisco. Commemorative events are then related concerning his life up to 1886, when he took charge of the Grangers' Banking Company's warehouse at Pilex, and later at Tulare, his meeting with Sontag there, and then the leading up to the Colfax train robbery, where his career of outlawry began.

The story of the robbery is told in a cold, matter of fact way, and the shooting of Will Smith and Al Witly at Evans's house the day after the robbery are coldly disposed of in a line each.

The Capture at Stone Corral.

Then the hand tells of a long train of events leading up to the fight at Stone Corral, of which he gave the following description:

We left Fort Defiance on Saturday, the 15th of June, and the next morning at daylight went into camp on the hill about one mile southwest of the Widow Perkins's house, ate breakfast, and then went to sleep under an oak tree, where we could watch the surrounding country. We woke up and ate our dinner at noon, and then watched the Perkins house until 5 o'clock.

We carried a shotgun and rifle apiece, intending to hide two of them in Patterson's grain. But as we approached the house we saw a little at a distance on the barn had stood, but which had been torn down and removed, and I walked rapidly to it to see if we could put the guns in it so it would be out of the hands of the men who could come back some other night. I sat down with my right side toward the house and unsnapped my shotgun and looked into the straw. There was a squirrel hole in it next to me, and I was thinking how to cover up the gun when a bullet struck me in the right side and went through my back, grazing the spine. It hit me like a sledge hammer. At the same moment a bullet hit me in the right eye, destroying the sight.

I fell backward; my right hand slipped off my Winchester, drawing the hammer partly back and discharging the gun, though I did not know it at the time.

Mr. Sontag was coming to me and said: "Did your gun go off?"

I answered him "Look out! I'm hard hit," and then another ball struck my right wrist, passing through my arm and coming out near the elbow.

The blood was pouring out from my eye, and another stream was running down my back. I rallied and sat up, took my shotgun, my left hand, cocked it and fired both barrels into the house, and laid it down for I could not put the cartridges into it with one hand and took my Winchester.

It snarled, so I worked the lever to put in another cartridge, and at that moment a man came around the corner of the house. As I brought my gun to bear on him he stepped quickly back out of sight, but I swung my gun in the direction and sent a bullet through the corner of the house. It struck him, breaking his leg.

Now and Then.

Now and then I fall to dreaming
Of the good old days again;
But the times somehow are seem-
ing
Better now than they were then.

Daughter tells me, Gold Dust
Powder
Cleans and washes with such ease,
That it lightens household labor, making restful times like
these.

Every day her praise grows louder; Even I admit at last,
That the
Gold Dust Washing Powder
Has improved upon the past.

What the steam car is to the traveler, and the mowing machine is to the farmer, Gold Dust is to the housekeeper—a modern means of saving time, strength and money. Sold everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

I fell over, saying to Mr. Sontag: "Good-bye, John! I'm done for," and fainted away. When I came to the sun had set and Mr. Sontag was to my right trying to get a shot at an enemy who was firing at us from a rock pile on a ridge about 30 yards away to the south of us. Mr. Sontag rose up, when he was shot through the shoulder, the ball breaking his right arm. The shot came from a rock pile about 100 yards to the west. I told him to keep down, and asked him where he was shot. He said in the side.

Sontag Shot Down.

In a little while he rose up again and was shot in the face.

He groaned and moaned pitifully for some time and did not answer me. Then he asked me to kill him and leave his misery. I told him to keep up his nerve and when I got dark we would get out of that hell hole.

Bullets were slowing the ground under me all the time, and several of them brushed my hair. I could not get up, and I was lying on my back, drenched with blood and sweat. I had to wait for the coming of night, listening to the sharp crack of the rifles, the screech of the bullets, and the heartrending groans of my brave comrades.

I tried repeatedly to get him to go with me, but he did not answer, and I started to go alone. A bullet struck me in the left wrist, breaking it and causing me to leave my rifle.

I straightened up and staggered off. Bullets whistled around me for some time, but finally ceased, and after a lapse of half an hour I heard three shots and then all was silent.

I passed by Mr. Dudley's house, but could not open the gate to get drink of water, and went to the creek and tried to scoop out the sand with my fist, but failed. After resting a few minutes I started up the road that led to the widow Perkins's house. I walked into the house, through the parlor and dining room to the pump and, working the pump handle with my elbow, took a drink.

Evans's Capture.

I went upstairs and laid down on a bed, and after some time Mrs. Perkins's grandson came up and said: "Hello, Chris, what's the matter?"

About 10 o'clock p. m. I became conscious and heard men's voices below, and then I knew that a posse had arrived.

After several minutes had passed, Al Perkins came upstairs, grabbed both my wrists and said, "You will have to go with us."

I found out afterwards that the posse offered Al Perkins \$100 to go to me and get me surrending, or I might shoot them if they came near me.

I could not offer resistance if I was ever so willing. He said that he would take me to Visalia and make me as comfortable as possible. There were several men on the stairs besides Hall and they said I was their prisoner. Hot words followed, and I needed for a few moments that there would be shooting over me. Sheriff Scott told them to stop, for the law would settle it.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

Enloe's Amendment to Investigate the Coast Survey

Washington, March 16.—After unimportant proceedings at the coming of the day's session the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Lester in the chair, on the survey civil appropriation bill.

The pending question was on Mr. Enloe's amendment directing the Dockery commission to investigate the coast and geodetic survey with a view to determining whether or not its work can be more effectively and economically performed by the navy and interior departments.

The work of the survey and the administration of Superintendent Mendenhall found warm defenders in Messrs. Othwell, Mahon, Covert, Sickles and Hooker.

General Sickles related an interesting incident in connection with the international geographical convention in Paris several years ago. He acted as the representative of the American Geographical Society, and had on exhibition a modest collection of books of the government, largely the production of the coast and geodetic survey.

On the occasion of a visit to the congress by the Russian grand duke that officer and his staff spent an hour examining the books, more time than he gave to all the rest of the exhibits in the room. At the end of the inspection the grand duke said: "General, the work of your government is an example to the world. If you complete it, it will do you more honor than any achievement any government has made in the scientific departments of the knowledge."

Every book in the collection, said Mr. Sickles, received either a medal, diploma or honorable mention.

On division the vote on the motion was announced, ayes, 53; nays, 71, and Mr. Enloe demanded tellers. This vote was announced as ayes, 51; nays, 105. The amendment was lost.

Subsequently the general subject was further discussed by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Enloe. The former said the work of the survey should be transferred to the navy department for the reason that the same class of work was performed by the navy department, while naval officers are detailed to the survey.

Mr. Enloe said, in taking farewell of the subject at the present, that he began the fight against the survey two years ago, and that as long as he was honored with a seat in the house and the survey was conducted by the navy department, he would not let every opportunity until it was either reformed or abolished.

Mr. Hopkins moved to strike out the provision of the bill directing the secretary of the navy to reorganize the office force of the survey and reduce the number of employees, and to have the chairman of the committee on the subject to report on the subject.

Mr. Dingley said that the reorganization proposed by the committee might lead to serious consequences as affecting the civil service law, and asked the chairman whether or not that matter had been considered.

Dingley's Amendment Adopted.

Mr. Sayers said his intention, and that of the members of the committee, for senators was simply to reduce expenditures, and he was willing that any provision Mr. Dingley deemed sufficient to prevent any infringement of the civil service law in making the changes proposed might be inserted.

The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Dingley: nothing herein shall be construed to affect the civil service rules in so far as now applicable to the coast and geodetic surveys.

This was agreed to without division, but

on Mr. Hopkins's motion to strike out, the vote was—ayes, 51; nays, 85.

Mr. Wilson missed the point of no quorum and tellers were ordered. These developed no quorum and further action on the motion was postponed until tomorrow by consent.

Later, after consultation, it was agreed that the amendment which Mr. Hopkins had moved to strike out, should be made to read so that the secretary of the navy shall reduce the number of employees of the office force of the survey or the rate of compensation so as to bring the expenditures therefor down to the sum of \$125,000, thus putting a limit to the reduction and abandoning the idea of reorganizing the force.

As thus amended, it was satisfactory to Mr. Hopkins, and he withdrew his motion, and the survey was finally passed.

Mr. Wilson spoke against the discrimination exercised against the great section of the country he represented in this bill, and in the river and harbor bill yet to be reported. He said he could get for the improvements in northwest only from 5 to 8 per cent of the engineer's estimate, while for the same improvements in Missouri rivers, the whole of the estimate was appropriated. In one case where an appropriation was made no estimate had been submitted to the committee, and they stuck to get one so that the appropriation might regularly appear.

"If the committee can afford to give the estimate they can afford to give the money," addressing southern democrats—only 5 to 8 per cent, he continued.

"To get even a dollar's worth of money in an Indian agency in his state, who lived there. But that office and others in the Indian service have been filled by appointees from Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and other southern states. I'm afraid," he continued, "that Georgia will be depopulated before the end of the present honorable secretary of the interior shall expire."

In conclusion, he said the representatives of his section on western work, but he believed the time had come when they would be powerful and numerous enough to demand and secure their rights.

"When that day does come," he said, "we shall have our voice heard, and you or your section of the country, nor treat you with that injustice which is now meted out to you."

Mr. Catchings, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, in reply to Mr. Wilson, made an extended statement of the work done by the committee on the policy of continuing their contracts inaugurated in 1880, under which the appropriations for twelve large improvements are now being made.

At 4:55 o'clock, the committee rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

To pass the winter session comfortably colds by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THEY WANT ANOTHER WARD.

The People in the Western Portion of the City Meet.

The residents of western Atlanta met last night at the corner of Macon and Magnolia streets to discuss and consider the proposed new ward.

Mr. M. E. Maher was made chairman of the meeting, and in explaining the object thereof, he said that the object of the meeting was to discuss the proposed new ward in that section of the city.

The meeting was made up of the best, most prominent citizens of the city, and that section, and many of them spoke, all advocating the new ward. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee of eleven, and that committee was instructed to meet Monday morning to prepare a memorial to the general council with the formation of the new ward and the construction of the Alabama street bridge will be thoroughly discussed.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

Reduced Rates.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway is now selling tickets from Atlanta to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Cal., for only \$33, and round trip tickets for \$54.

This is an opportunity never before offered to visit California. For tickets and any information desired call on or write to E. B. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner of Kimball house, or Albert Howell, union ticket agent, Atlanta.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Mr. Upchurch Badly Hurt While Going Home Last Night.

Mr. T. J. Upchurch, the Decatur street restaurateur, was seriously injured by a Georgia railroad switch engine last night. The accident occurred in the Georgia road yards. Mr. Upchurch was going to his home in the rear of Oakland cemetery, and in crossing the track was struck by a passenger car. He was thrown with great force several feet and considerably injured by the fall.

He was carried to his home not far away and medical aid was summoned. His injuries are not believed to be fatal, although they are exceedingly painful.

DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Aboard at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering today from so-called coughs, colds and influenza," said a prominent professor of Philadelphia, Pa., who is now lecturing at New York hospitals. Continuing, he said:

"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, grip, which is the cause of all sorts of sickness, hay fever, the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world, and wonder what the matter is. It is the grip, nothing else."

The discussion drifted from the grip to the relation of the survey to the civil service law.

Mr. Dingley said that the reorganization proposed by the committee might lead to serious consequences as affecting the civil service law, and asked the chairman whether or not that matter had been considered.

Dingley's Amendment Adopted.

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CEREBRINE (HAMMOND).

Extract of the Brain of the Ox.

In the Treatment of

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

N. Y. Neurological Society, Meeting April 4, 1894.

A case was presented of locomotor ataxia, which had been treated with hypodermic injections of Cerebrine. Six years ago the patient, so much as the secret had begun to suffer with double vision. This, after several months' treatment, had disappeared, and for a time he had been quite well.

"Sharp pains in the legs; ataxic gait well marked; inability to stand with the eyes closed; difficulty in evacuating the bladder; bowels; sexual power lost; a sense of constriction around the waist."

"Treatment was begun about ten weeks ago, and consisted of a daily hypodermic injection of Cerebrine (Hammond) five drops, combined with a like amount of water. The patient very markedly improved. Functions perfectly restored; complete control over bladder and bowels, and sharp pains had disappeared; general health improved; able to run up and down stairs, and could stand steadily with the eyes closed. No other treatment employed. Improvement gradual and steady."

EPILEPSY.

Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), \$2.50.

Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts they will be mailed to the subject with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price, by THE COLUMBIAN CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

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Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Nervous System, Nervous Debility, Impaired Vital Power, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Ulcerated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eczema and other eruptions, Face Eruptions, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Catarrhs, Frequency in Passing Water, Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture of the Urethra, male and female Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhea, Gleet, The trouble of young and middle-aged men properly treated. Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send 200 photographs of all the buildings, the displays, the foreign people, the theaters, the attractions, and the curiosities of the fair, for \$1.00. Compare if you will, or have the opportunity, "The Magic City," with other portfolios. We beg you to do this, and we desire the largest expression of your judgment.

If you want the finest collection of the World's Fair Photographs, as well as the largest, the most exquisitely printed, and the most charmingly described, get "The Magic City." Every number could be sold readily by subscription, at one dollar each, but we have arranged to practically give it a way to our subscribers. All we require is that those desiring the same send in three coupons, and we will deliver the part over our counter or send it to any address, postage paid. There will be sixteen parts of "The Magic City," and we will furnish a new part every week. Back numbers will be supplied at an advance on the same terms, if better, whenever possible, to apply in person at our office for the parts, as there is scarcely some delay in sending them by mail, though never more than a few days.

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Dr. Grever is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Medical Association, and was Physician and Surgeon in Chief of the most noted American and German hospitals and comes highly endorsed by the leading professors of Philadelphia and New York.

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To those who have traveled abroad and visited the galleries and exhibitions of European capitals, the identity of these well-known paintings will be recognized: "The Rivals," by Denby Sadler; "Scotland Forever," by Elizabeth Thompson (now Lady Butler); and "First-Class" railway carriage, by C. Hildemann.

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THE RED FIEND!

The Magic City, that for six months was the Jerusalem of the world. Its fair proportions, the dreamy splendors of the Peristyle, the grandeur of Music Hall, the Grecian beauty of the Casino, and the stupendousness of Manufacturers Building, were wrapped in the arms of a fiery demon on the night of the 15th of September. But thanks, thanks, and more thanks that civilization can express, all the magnificence of those splendid creations of architectural genius have been preserved for the eyes of all mankind, through the wise provision of the publishers of "The Magic City." They have secured the destruction and the destruction of the fair, for the benefit of the world, and have employed a corps of expert photographers to take 2,000 photographs of all the buildings, the displays, the foreign people, the theaters, the attractions, and the curiosities of the fair, for \$1.00. Compare if you will, or have the opportunity, "The Magic City," with other portfolios. We beg you to do this, and we desire the largest expression of your judgment.

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